



The Citrus Industry

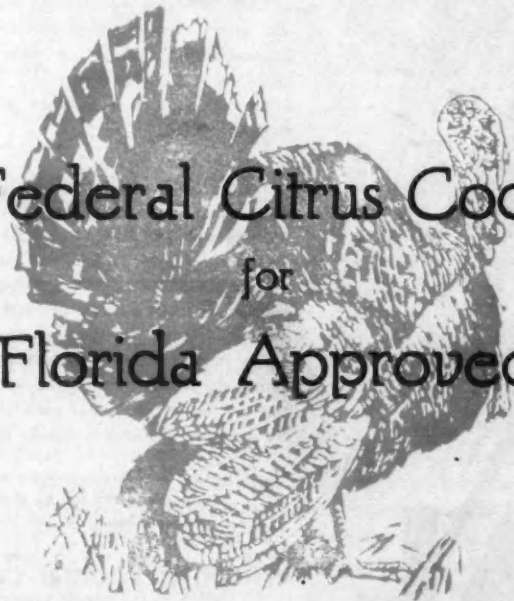
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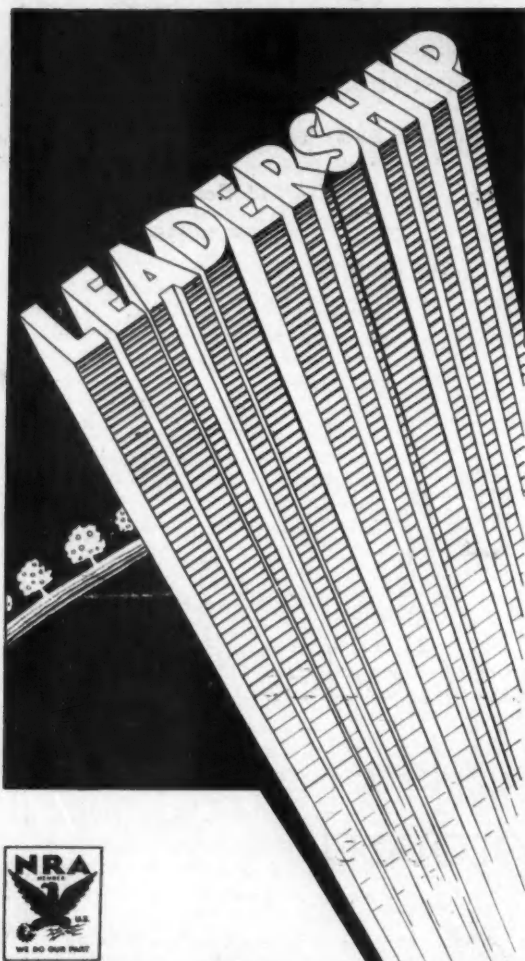


Federal Citrus Code
for
Florida Approved

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IDEAL *Fertilizers*

In Ideal Fertilizers you can be assured of a liberal use of Genuine Peruvian Bird Guano. When you want Bird Guano demand Genuine Peruvian...Genuine Peruvian Bird Guano.

FORTY ONE years ago growers were told that a new, high quality fertilizer named Ideal had come on the market. In a short time the news began to spread. One man told another, and he another, until hundreds were spreading the story of Ideal Fertilizers...of their dependability...of their crop producing power...of the value of their service-proved formulas.

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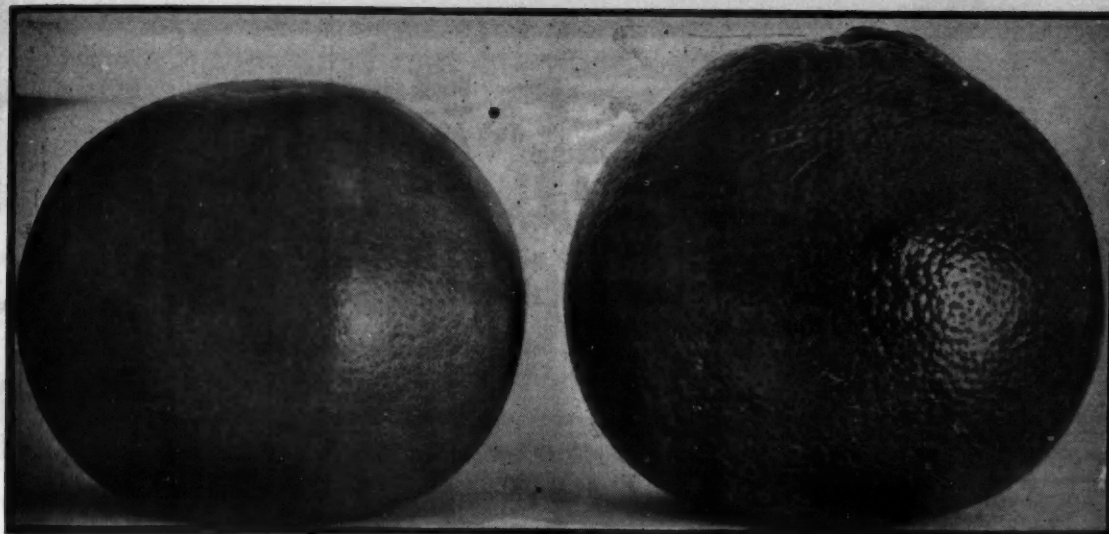
In Florida today fertilizer is playing such an important part in producing quality crops that no grower can afford to use anything but the best combinations of plant food that science and experience have produced--and that means Ideal Fertilizers. There is no better solution to your fertilizer problem than the use of these brands. There is a brand of Ideal Fertilizer to suit your particular requirements. For your fall application use Ideal Fertilizers to supply new richness for the coming crop; to strengthen the trees during the winter and to give your grove the added vigor that means a better start next year. Growers who look forward to the reward that comes to quality always use Ideal Fertilizers.

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Wilson & Toomer Fertilizer Company
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA



Bayard F. Floyd, Florida's leading citrus authority, has summarized in his new booklet, "Adapting the Citrus Grove to the New Deal," the essential facts about fall fertilizing. Send for free booklet today.



PLENTY OF POTASH?

YES

NO

Typical high-quality fruit from a tree kept well supplied with fertilizer well-balanced with NV Sulphate of Potash.

The grower who produced this potash-hungry fruit saved a little on fertilizer but he lost a lot on poor quality.

THE quality of your citrus fruit largely depends on the fertilizer you use. NV Sulphate of Potash is the quality-producing element in citrus fertilizer. It will pay you to make sure that your fertilizer contains sufficient quantities of this element to produce smooth, well-shaped fruit with fine finish, high color, excellent texture and a large volume of juice with the proper content of solids.

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Omitting or reducing the potash in any of these applications slows down the manufacture and transfer of carbohydrates (*the sugars, starches and solids of the juice*) and reduces the dessert quality as well as the appearance of the fruit. Unbalanced fertilizer containing insufficient potash stimulates trees into the production of coarse, poor quality, low-priced fruit.

You will never know what fine fruit your grove can produce until you keep it well supplied with fertilizer well-balanced with NV Sulphate of Potash. Try it this season and watch results. Your trees will thank you with extra yields and extra quality.

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How Did They Grade?
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How Much?

Can you, from your own records, answer those questions concerning the last fruit you shipped? Also, what were your costs for picking, hauling, packing, freight, etc?

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American Fruit Growers Inc.

Florida Division
Orlando, Florida



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Status Of Green Citrus Fruit Under Federal Control In Marketing

By JEFFERSON THOMAS

Up to and including November 1st, 2,039 carloads of grapefruit and 231 of oranges had been shipped from Florida by rail and boat since the beginning of the 1933-34 season on September 1st.

By use of the customary conversion factor, it is found that approximately 865,000 boxes were moved in the two months period. Shipments by motor trucks doubtless raised the grand total to at least 1,000,000 boxes.

Returns to growers in the main were unsatisfactory. On a considerable proportion of the output they represented less than costs of production and packing. Marketing conditions were left in a deplorable state at the end of the sixty days.

Matured, palatable fruit was sent forward, in a fairly high percentage of instances, yet the major portion of the tonnage was too green for the consuming public to be pleased with it. The volume shipped to numerous markets was excessive, and exceeded their capacity for absorbing the product.

Under the agreement with the federal government for control of citrus marketing by the agricultural adjustment administration, provision specifically has been made for the regulation of movement needed to avoid glutted markets. Are not the powers conferred upon the supervis-

ing board and the citrus coordinator board enough to warrant them in undertaking also the restriction of green fruit shipments?

Activity in that direction would have the dual purpose of helping growers to avoid unprofitable transactions and of affording consumers protection against immature fruit, lacking in food and health values. Since the federal authorities must constantly keep in mind the interests of the two classes of people, and seek to reconcile any conflict that may exist, a move to lessen the amount of green fruit sold might prove popular in official circles.

Unless federal control can be invoked, with its rights respecting interstate commerce, effective regulation of green fruit may be regarded as impossible of accomplishment. Doubt exists as to whether any more efficient maturity law than that now in force ever can be passed through the Florida legislature. Enforcement of the existing statutes under Commissioner of Agriculture Nathan Mayo has been as complete as reasonably could be expected. Yet he admits, and it generally is conceded, that the end sought has been only in part attained.

Penalties on Growers

If the million boxes of fruit from Florida that was marketed during

September and October had been withheld until November or later, the revenue to growers probably would have been at least fifty cents a box greater.

An item of \$500,000 might conceivably represent the difference between profit and loss on the season as a whole. The sum is larger than the announced total of all the loans made to growers in this state by government agencies during the same two months.

Direct losses on the tonnage of the period by no means cover all the reductions in income of growers resulting from the excessive early movement and from the off-quality fruit that in large measure composed it. Prices on subsequent shipments of higher grade product undoubtedly have been affected.

Business in Florida would have been greatly stimulated by an additional half million dollars of citrus money in September and October. Grove and packing house employment for the remainder of the season could have been materially increased if the money had come into the state. Drain on the federal treasury, through loans to growers and donations to the destitute, would have been lessened.

The citrus industry of Florida, and the multitude of interests primarily
(Continued on page 9)

Federal Citrus Code Approved For Florida

The long-awaited citrus code for Florida has been given the official approval of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and now awaits only the signing of Florida shippers to become effective. As given to the public by the Associated Press, the only available source of information at the time of this writing, the provisions of the code may be briefly stated as follows:

The proposed agreement seeks through a prorate method to regulate the supply of fruit sent to market and thereby increase returns to producers.

The agricultural adjustment administration said that while the agreement will be between shippers and the secretary, it contains special provisions protecting individual growers and assures every Florida grower an equal opportunity.

An agreement already has gone to California shippers for signature and the Texas agreement is under way.

The Florida agreement includes a provision similar to that in the California agreement, whereby individual growers may receive an allotment which may be transferred to independent shippers or buyers.

In Effect This Season

The pact is expected by the farm administration to be enforced in time to affect marketing of this season's orange and grapefruit crop in Florida.

Under the pro-rate plan, weekly estimates will be made of the amount of fruit which the market will take. These allotments are to be made to shippers on the basis of contracts at the time of proration, and allotments also may be given to growers not under contract for sale of their fruit. These growers may transfer their allotments to buyers of their fruit, after the buyers satisfy the control committee in charge of the agreement they have met necessary requirements to market their fruit.

The control committee will consist of 13 members, 12 of which will be growers chosen by shippers and the thirteenth selected by the commissioner of markets and the director of agricultural extension work in Florida, to represent the independent growers. Of the 12, four are to

be selected by the Florida Citrus Exchange, four by the Florida Citrus Growers Clearing House and four by the independent shippers.

Agreement Provisions

Briefly, the agreement includes the following provisions and regulations, subject to last minute changes:

Governs marketing of all Florida citrus, except limes, lemons and Satsumas.

Creates a control committee of 13, nine members of which will be shippers as well as growers.

Requires each container, or box, to plainly show the grade of fruit, and requires each shipper to grade and certify fruit in accordance with federal agricultural department standards.

Empowers the control committee to determine shipments of each variety grade and size of fruit if proration is deemed advisable because of prevailing market conditions.

Empowers the control committee to establish allotment for each shipper of the quantity, grade and size of fruit he may send to market.

May Exchange Allotments

Provides manner by which shippers may exchange allotments: allows for equalization of over-shipments and under-shipments under the allocation plan.

Provides for elimination from the fresh fruit trade of fruit used for by-products and that used for charitable purposes with the intent that surplus fruit shall not be destroyed.

Requires shippers to file estimate of fruit which they have by written contract or written agreement authority to ship, or to which they have legal title, or for which they have paid 20 percent of the purchase price.

Right of Appeal

Shippers have right to appeal to the committee for permission to increase charges.

Each shipper is required as far as practical operations permit, to divide his allocation among the growers he serves or would reasonably be expected to serve, if entire crop of all growers was marketed.

All signers of agreement equally agree they will cooperate in the execution of the national stabilization plan.

This plan calls for creation of national stabilization committees for oranges and grapefruit, with four Florida representatives on each committee. California, Arizona, Texas and Porto Rico are also represented on the committees proportionate with the size of their crop.

National Coordinator

A national citrus coordinator shall be appointed by the committee, with the approval of the secretary of agriculture.

Each of the committees shall function with the cooperation of the coordinator who is required to attend all meetings of the state and national meetings.

The duties of the coordinator are to furnish committees with all assistance possible, to require the committees to furnish him with any needed data, to determine the formulae of allocation in event the national committees fail to make this decision, and to represent the secretary of agriculture.

The control committee of any state participating in the national stabilization plan may at any time petition either national committee to decide whether market conditions are such as to require national proration.

May Limit Shipments

The national committee may, after investigation, limit the quantity of each variety of oranges or grapefruit which may be shipped for any period or periods. On affirmative vote of the national committee, such allocations shall be binding upon all local committees affected.

National committees may require sworn statements and hold hearings in cases of complaint against local committees, notifying the local committee and the secretary of agriculture in the event the national committee concludes the local group is not properly discharging its duties and functions.

Ethical conduct of trade is firmly established as a prerequisite of duties of the signatories of the agreement.

Procedure is outlined for appeals from orders or decisions of local and national committees.

Requires that for the effective administration of the agreement that

(Continued on page 26)

Prof. Rolf Tells Of Observations Of Citriculture In South America

(Reprinted From The California Citrograph)

Prof. P. H. Rolf, who for 30 years was connected with the Florida experiment station and agricultural college has been making an interesting tour of portions of South America, giving particular attention to such districts as are producing citrus fruit. During the latter years of his connection with the Florida institution Prof. Rolfs was dean and director. In 1921 when he left Florida he accepted the position of director of the Escola Superior de Agricultura e Veterinaria de Minas Geraes, Minas Geraes, Brazil. From that position he retired this year and has been devoting much time to the study of citrus growing in South America. While in Florida Prof. Rolfs contributed many valuable publications on fruit and vegetable culture.

His observations he has written briefly to his friend A. D. Shamel of the U. S. department of agriculture at Riverside. Because of his training and experience and because in this country so little is known of the development of fruit growing in the continent to the south, the following excerpts from those letters are given herewith.

In his letter of June 28th, Prof. Rolfs says:

Navel oranges have been planted and are producing fruit everywhere where we have stopped in South America. Our stops have been in the state of Sao Paulo, state of Parana and state of Santa Catharina and now in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. We were also in the provinces of Misiones and Corrientes in north eastern Argentina and in the province of Tucuman, well toward the north western portion of Argentina. We have also traveled through Paraguay and Uruguay. In the Brazilian states, the navels seems to have been introduced a considerable time ago. Sao Paulo, of course, is producing a very large quantity. Apparently the finest quality are produced at Sorocaba. More recently the Washington navel has been introduced into the extreme north western part of Sao Paulo and also on the Atlantic coast about hundred miles north of Santos. These two localities have

also introduced grapefruit, principally Marsh. Here at Port Algre, the navel orange seems to have been of long standing. They are most excellent fruits and something else than the newer varieties or even the old Washington navel. In the districts of Misiones and Corrientes as well as in Tucuman, what we saw were of rather recent introduction and nearly all Washington navel. At Tucuman, we had the pleasure of eating the Thompson navel. I have never seen anything quite so perfect as this fruit. It was not quite fully ripe but the color and aroma were superb. On the banks of the Parana river at Guira, in the state of Parana, we found a part of an orchard planted to the Washington navel, they were probably ten to fifteen years old, having been imported from Argentine.

There is considerable commerce in citrus fruits in the region over which we have traveled. Going down the Parana river, the boat we were on carried probably some ten or 15 carloads of oranges, gathering them up both from the Paraguay shore and from the Argentine shore. The fruit shipped from the Argentine shore was all in standard crates. At one port on the Paraguay side, the steamer took on some three or four carloads of oranges, all put up in gunny sacks and destined for Buenos Aires. In going across Paraguay by rail, from the south to Asuncion, we passed quite a number of stations where oranges were being brought in and transported in bulk. At some of these stations I judged that there were between three and four carloads piled up ready to be entrained. I saw no Bahia oranges among these.

The exportations from Santos and Rio you probably already know about. From these ports the Bahia varieties are the predominating ones. The pera group to which the valencia belongs, holds a second place.

Nearly all the late plantings that we saw are rather extensive, trees in the groves well spaced, and the soils quite well selected. In a number of places the climatic conditions are quite unfavorable, either the air being too humid to produce a nice bright fruit or the rains oc-

curing at the time of year when they cause a coarse and inferior fruit. Dr. Cross at Tucuman told us that the Thompson navel produced very few fruits per tree, but was of such superior quality that he was quite satisfied with the variety to produce fruit for his table. The fruit we have gotten at Porto Alegre is of superb quality, so far as eating purposes are concerned, but so far as appearance is concerned, it leaves much to be desired.

A brief portion of Prof. Rolfs letter written July 20, 1933, is as follows:

* * * Pedro Rose, at Parecy Novo, showed me a number of trees of "Selecta" that his father had grafted some 32 or 34 years ago. Two of these trees showed a decided tendency to produce navel fruit. The navel was not at all large but distinct. On one tree there was a rather small per cent of the fruit with the navel. On the second tree the number of navelled fruits might run as high as 10 per cent. These fruits were not confined to any particular branch but seemed to occur indiscriminately throughout most of the tree. Under the latter tree I found two fruits apparently dropped from the same tree, that had deep furrows between the segments. They differed markedly in looks from the cacao orange which is a bud variants of the "Selecta." In the cacao, toward the middle of the segment there is a decided thickening and elevation of the skin, while in this variant that I am speaking of there is a very abrupt furrowing between the segments. In other words, in the cacao, the wrinkles are abruptly upwards, while in this variant the skin is sharply depressed.

KNOWLES A. RYERSON APPOINTED CHIEF BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

The appointment of Knowles A. Ryerson as chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, effective January 1, has been announced by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

Mr. Ryerson will succeed Dr. W. A. (Continued on page 22)

Lyons Stresses Importance Of Advertising Citrus

Mr. C. W. Lyons, president of the Lyons Fertilizer Company, and one of the most progressive of Florida citrus growers, in a recent interview in the Tampa Morning Tribune urges prompt action on the part of Florida citrus shippers in the inauguration of an extensive advertising campaign to supplement the work of the federal citrus agreement under the proposed citrus code.

Mr. Lyons has been a consistent and persistent advocate of advertising as a stimulus to the increased use of Florida citrus fruits, and in his recent interview in the Tampa paper he pointed out that delay in pushing such an advertising program is costing the growers of Florida thousands of dollars a day. He particularly urged that the campaign for advertising in Eastern and Middle-Western markets be inaugurated without further delay.

"It is extremely unfortunate," said Mr. Lyons, "that the provision for three cents per box for advertising purposes, as originally agreed to by the major operators in the state and written in the agreement, was dropped during subsequent negotiations. The advertising thus provided for would have been a major factor in meeting the citrus price situation today.

"However, since industry advertising is not provided in the agreement, that question is now up to the operators themselves to support voluntarily. Why then, the delay when adequate advertising would raise the price of citrus even 10 cents a box? That amount alone means hundreds of dollars per day to citrus growers.

Suggests State Meeting

"I suggest that the leaders of the industry and all growers urge a meeting of shippers at which definite steps can be taken to organize such a campaign and put it into immediate action. It is a simple matter to create the set-up to receive and disburse these funds under the direction of a competent and representative committee of operators. Since the long delayed agreement does not provide for advertising, the action I describe is to my mind the only one which can be taken. It must come soon if full value from it is to be ob-

tained, as the season is already well under way.

"I dislike constantly to keep harping on advertising and its necessity in citrus merchandising, but it is important that comprehensive steps be taken. I am interested not only as a citrus grower, but also from a selfish business standpoint. Growers cannot live or operate their groves efficiently unless they get returns which give them adequate margin for this purpose. Being a grower, I know that under today's prices this is practically impossible. Hundreds of other Florida businesses are hurt just as badly by these low prices for citrus as is the fertilizer industry.

Advertising Effective

"I doubt whether there is another major product in the nation that is in a position to respond so favorably to each dollar spent for its advertising promotion as is Florida citrus.

"Florida controls this season a monopoly on two of the three citrus commodities feeding American markets—grapefruit and tangerines. It is the only state that has an appreciable crop of tangerines, and must make preparations to market 1,400,000 boxes of them. It is also dominating the grapefruit market.

"There is a tremendous fund of reliable information which can be converted into powerful selling arguments on Florida citrus. This information converted into advertising copy and placed before the consumers of the nation would do much to meet the sales and advertising campaigns of competitive products, such as tomato juice, pineapple juice, and California citrus, all of which are extensively advertising today.

"The days when the world beat a path to the door of the maker of fine products are gone forever. Today the

customer must be sold or he will buy elsewhere. And that sales job as far as consumers are concerned must be done through advertising.

Suggests Three-Cent Levy

"Three cents a box on the citrus in the state will provide a fund which while it will not match dollar for dollar any one of the industry's chief competitors, will go a long way to regain markets and reclaim consumers which are being lost every day.

"I believe it is imperative for all growers to urge a state-wide shippers' meeting to crystalize a move for industry advertising. The operators were together on this one point when it was originally written in the agreement. They should be together on it now, when it is a voluntary, but very necessary, factor in bringing and keeping this season's crop out of the red."

There is no record of a 4-H club boy having ever entered the University of Florida College of Agriculture and not having made a good record.

"Agriculture is fundamentally a way of living that we may be better off, rather than a way of making money or of 'making a living'." — Hume.

The Farm Credit Administration says that farmers should apply for loans directly to secretary-treasurers of national farm loan associations authorized correspondents of the Federal Land Bank or to the bank itself. A number of unofficial and unauthorized individuals have sought to collect fees or commissions from farmers for the so-called service of helping them obtain loans.

IRRIGATION

Equipment

Ames Locksmith Slip Joint Pipe
MYERS SPRAY PUMPS

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

THE CAMERON & BARKLEY COMPANY

Tampa, Fla.

68 Years of Service

STATUS OF GREEN CITRUS FRUIT UNDER FEDEAL CON- TROL IN MARKETING

(Continued from page 5)

dependent upon it for sustenance, in all probability would have been better off at the end of the season if no grapefruit or oranges had gone out previous to November 1st. Whether relief from the menace and burden of unwise shipping too early in the fall can be had except from an embargo on movement is a gravely serious question.

For twenty-five years or more control of green fruit has been attempted. In all this effort the basic principle has been regulation. Laws of varying severity have been enacted, and the most efficient, that now on the statute books, has been well-enforced. Yet the evil was harmful this year in relatively as great degree as ever before. Is it not about time to enter upon another and more advanced state of dealing with the problem?

Federal Power Needed

Exercise of the police power of the state can go little farther than at present. Legislation at Tallahassee setting up higher standards of maturity will be difficult to obtain, and if secured, would be even harder to enforce than the existing law.

Prohibition of shipments for given periods under state statutes would be attended with extremely antagonistic opposition and doubtless subjected to attack in the courts. Green fruit, therefore, may be accepted as an enduring evil, if only Florida authority is depended upon for eliminating it.

With the federal government the situation radically is different. The right is vested in it, beyond all peradventure, to control interstate commerce. While the national industrial recovery and farm adjustment acts may go a long way in assuming powers heretofore reserved to the states, the agencies created by them doubtless will be permitted wide latitude during the period of national emergency.

As delegated to the agricultural adjustment administration and as placed at the disposal of the citrus industry through the marketing agreements, these powers may be applied to require license of the shipper before he is allowed to move any fruit. Licenses granted by the control board may be subject to restrictions pertaining to volume or based upon grades and sizes. They can be withdrawn at any time, for reasons considered good and sufficient, subject of course to orderly processes of

(Continued on page 21)

Pink Grapefruit For Profit

HERE ARE TWO FACTS FOR THE PROSPECTIVE PLANTER

Worthy Of Careful Consideration:

- (1) The two varieties of Pink Grapefruit, Foster (early) and Thompson (Pink Marsh Seedless), have not been widely planted in Florida. In fact, the present acreage is extremely limited.
- (2) Pink Grapefruit has repeatedly outsold other varieties in all the northern markets during the past several years.

A Recent Example Is Cited:

During the week ending October 28th, on the same day and in the same market, a carload of Foster Pink sold at the following delivered prices:

	Foster Pink	Average of all other grapefruit
First Grade	\$3.62	\$2.56
Second Grade	\$3.36	\$2.26

or just about \$1.00 per box in favor of
Foster Pink

Anticipating a demand for Pink Grapefruit nursery trees, we now have ready for delivery a limited supply of both the Foster (early) and Thompson (Pink Marsh Seedless) varieties, budded on both rough lemon and sour orange stocks.

Low Prices For Nursery Stock Still Prevail

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co.

Tampa

Winter Haven

Orlando



The Citrus Industry

with which is merged The Citrus Leaf

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FLORIDA CITRUS CODE APPROVED

As this issue of The Citrus Industry goes to press, word comes from Washington that the long awaited Citrus Marketing Code has been approved by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, and that it now awaits only the signature of Florida citrus shippers to become effective. That these signatures will be promptly forthcoming is hoped and expected.

There have been some rather important changes from the original draft, but a cursory study of the completed code indicates that these changes are in the interest and for the protection of the growers, and that they have been made with a view to making the code as effective as possible. Some features of the original draft which it had been feared might complicate the operation of the code and render it non-effective in controlling pro-rating of shipments, have been so changed or modified as to meet the approval of most grower and shipper groups.

The drafting of this code has been a momentous task, requiring the best thought and the deliberate consideration of the best informed men in citrus circles, not only in Florida, but also in California, Texas, Arizona and Porto Rico, as well as the entire personnel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The result, at first glance, appears to be good. At any rate, there should be no captious criticism until the code has been carefully studied and until there has been time to thoroughly test its merits in actual operation.

There may be those who believe that minor changes might be desired; still others who may feel that the code does not go far enough along some lines of control; some who regret that the code does not provide for mass advertising un-

der the code itself. But, whatever the objection, if any, all who are interested in the welfare of the industry are ready to admit the necessity for the code and the imperative need for its speedy application. For this reason all well-wishers of the industry, which is the backbone of Florida business, industry and commerce, will hope that there may be no delay in signing up the shippers and putting the provisions of the code into effect.

The Citrus Industry has watched the progress of the code through its various stages with interest, and at times, it must be confessed, with impatience. But at all times we have had the utmost confidence in the final outcome and in the singleness of purpose of those who have been so intimately concerned with its making. Now that the code has been formulated and its provisions made public, we feel that this confidence has been fully justified. While it may not be perfect, the code as written is, we believe, the very best that the best minds in the industry could devise. When and if practice shall demonstrate that changes or modifications are essential or desirable, they can be made. In the meantime, the code should be promptly signed and heartily complied with, to the end that the many evils of which the industry has complained in the past may be eliminated—or at least alleviated.

ADVERTISING CITRUS

Last month The Citrus Industry printed an exhaustive article from the pen of Frank Kay Anderson on the subject of citrus advertising. In this issue we present an interview with C. W. Lyons, stressing the need of such advertising, while an anonymous correspondent likewise calls attention to the necessity for such collective action. Only a few months ago R. B. Woolfolk of the American Fruit Growers Inc. added his voice to those who are advocating activity along advertising lines and stressing the necessity for such action to increase the demand for and consumption of citrus fruits.

There can be no question that the citrus factors of Florida are awakening to the necessity for increased advertising of Florida citrus fruits, not only in American consuming markets but also within the state itself, to the end that demand may be stimulated and consumption increased.

In times past, much has been said about the advertising of Florida citrus fruits, but in reality little has been done. With the exception of two or three of the more progressive of Florida marketing agencies, little attention has been paid to advertising and comparatively little money has been spent. What is needed is an aggressive campaign backed up by liberal funds which can be provided only by uniting the efforts and the financial resources of all Florida citrus interests.

The suggestions contained in Mr. Lyons' interview in this issue are worthy not only of careful consideration but of immediate and hearty response.



*"A fire bug on my farm—
"Couldn't have caused much more damage"*

Another grower tells of his experience with cheap fertilizers:

"Like most other growers I have found it necessary to cut expenses wherever possible. Three years ago I started a program which I thought would save me money. Among other things I began buying my fertilizer from the lowest bidder. Things looked rosy for awhile. Results from the cheap fertilizer seemed pretty good. But last year my trees started going back. And since then they've got worse and worse until—well, it's going to take me two years to get my grove in a healthy condition again. A fire bug on my farm couldn't have caused much more damage. I don't know whether that cheap stuff contained what I ordered or not—but anyway I'm cured. From now on I'm using the best fertilizer I can buy."



Happily, most growers are aware that the lowest priced fertilizers are not always the cheapest. Many "bargain mixtures" fail to return to the soil all the plant foods taken out by growing crops. And certain combinations of materials cause soil reactions that are actually harmful—reactions that leach away essential elements, leaving the soil sterile and unproductive—burned out. That's why we say, "Play safe with Gulf Brands." Gulf Brands contain all the plant foods demanded by growing crops. They are *Balanced* fertilizers—made expressly for Florida. No need to worry about harmful soil reactions when you use Gulf Brands. The careful selection and blending of materials insure safe, uniform crop nutrition throughout the year. The Gulf Fertilizer Company, Tampa, Fla.

Gulf BRANDS OF Fertilizer

Whatever you're growing you'll find a Gulf Brand to suit your exact needs

IMPRESSIONS

By Frank Kay Anderson

Lazy lines . . . Joe Knight the well known grower of Elfers and Joe Knight well known light-heavyweight pugsfighter of Miami are two different persons . . . American Bankers Association issues book called Making Farm Investments Safe . . . Will someone now write one from the farmers' and growers' angle . . . might call it, How To Get Out From Under . . . Leading woman's magazine for \$2.12 per each will have your child "analyzed" . . . to find what he, she or it is good for, we presume . . . We can understand the twelve cents, but why the two dollars? . . . On October 7 Joshua C. Chase, Winter Park, the Dean of the Industry celebrated his 71st birthday . . . Joshua C. Chase and his kid brother Sidney O. Chase of Sanford have given long and active lives to the business of growing and selling Florida citrus fruits . . . let's hope they have much usefulness yet ahead of them . . . The same goes for L. B. Skinner of Dunedin . . . who after a lifetime of citrus growing still finds time to be the head of the Growers and Shippers League of Florida . . . which traffic and freight-rate organization has been worth millions of dollars to the growers . . . in the ten years it has functioned the strongest and most steadfast supporters of the Growers and Shippers League have been J. C. and S. O. Chase, L. B. Skinner and R. B. Woolfolk . . . Absence of hair being any criterion, P. C. Morrell of Avon Park must be the smartest grower in Florida . . . and Walter B. Ballard of Altamonte Springs will rate as runner-up . . . Our nomination for the fastest talker in citrus circles is H. G. Miller of Orlando . . . for the slowest talker, Sam Wilson of Bartow . . . for the least talkative, John B. Rust of Bartow . . . for the best talker, Howard Phillips of Orlando . . . Florida copied another prize recently during the national convention of the American Legion in Chicago . . . with 2,500 Legionnaires and auxiliary members gathered for the annual States' dinner the Florida table came in for first award . . . the reason was the miniature orange grove which constituted the centerpiece of the big table

. . . And now the fruit auction companies of these big cities have formed an association . . . and are out to educate the growers concerning their facilities and methods of operating . . . gentlemen recently arrived in Florida with a few thousand feet of film of the auction markets . . . and a lecture to accompany their showing . . . John Moscrip former advertising manager of the Florida Citrus Exchange is now representing at Tampa the Fitzgerald advertising agency of Atlanta . . . a relatively young advertising concern which, it is said, will handle the Exchange's advertising appropriation this coming season . . . Nathan Mayo evidently doesn't read the newspapers closely . . . he went up to Chicago to help "dismantle the Florida exhibit" . . . and arrived two days after Sally Rand transferred her fan-dance to New York . . . on the trip up he met and passed Dave Sholtz . . . our governor was on his way back . . . Now we didn't think the immediately foregoing lines were funny . . . but before typing them we tried them out on ex-governor John Martin in the lobby of the San Juan hotel in Orlando . . . he laughed so loud that a startled waitress dropped a tray of dishes in Bill Sharkey's restaurant half a block up the street . . . And at just about this time Bronson C. Skinner climbed into his plane at Dunedin . . . and made it to Newark airport in 6 hours . . . thereby busting all previous records into what southern Ohio calls smithereens . . . Newark, by the way, is just across the bay from the Manhattan, or theater, district of New York . . . It's an ill wind etc. . . apropos of which Julian Langner of Tampa and Orlando reported now established at the national capitol . . . very busy drawing codes . . . NRA codes . . . AAA codes, etc. . . anything but a code in the head . . . and said to be doing very well thus as attorney on his own hook . . . New form of contract with growers for the purchase of their fruit is reported approved and adopted by many Florida shipping concerns . . . instead of a flat price per field box as heretofore it will provide stipulated prices to be paid

for each grade of fruit . . . under such arrangement there will be no settlement with growers until after fruit has been graded at the packing houses . . . Governor Alfalfa Bill Murray of Oklahoma publicly opines that, "grapefruit is a tropical fruit and should not be eaten in the winter." . . . Asked to comment upon Governor Murray's statement, Rube Garden, in an interview exclusive to this publication, said: "There are so many more of them than there are horses." . . . Every four years March 4 has been a most important date in this country . . . and always there was much ado as to the possibility of bad weather in Washington . . . now that is all settled . . . moving the date of inauguration now up to January 20 gives definite assurance of bad weather . . . Station WDBO at Orlando generally broadcasts more, and more intelligent, matter of interest to citrus folks than any other Florida station . . . for which reason we incline to favor its application for permission to use more power . . . Comes announcement of the Indian River Fruit Festival . . . scheduled to be held at Melbourne January 28 to February 3 . . . poultry and other agricultural products will be included . . . but gambling games and devices will be "out" according to Allen Wale who will run the show . . . by the bye, that chap Wale pronounces his name Wall if you want to know . . . fine chance for some punster to hit off something about the Wailing Wall . . . but if we mistake not the Wailing Wall is in Jerusalem, and we don't believe this Wale who is a Wall derives from that locality . . . Last year California citrus growers spent slightly more than six millions of dollars for pest control work . . . Florida citrus growers during the same period spent less than ten per cent of that amount . . . J. L. Maull and George Berke of Orlando have a new juice extractor . . . plus a new method of vacuum-packing orange juice which they believe promises much . . . both have been actively mixed up in the citrus game for many years, and ought to be hard to fool . . . Maybe you'll remember that in that manly beauty contest

for citrus growers and shippers George Burke was runner-up to Fred E. Godfrey of Orlando the winner . . . State Marketing Bureau estimates 400,000 more boxes of Florida citrus were consumed inside the state last season than in the season preceding . . . perhaps indicating our permanent and transient populations here are becoming more citrus conscious . . . Aha! Here comes a small pink envelope . . . announcing the arrival on October 12 of Emma Jane . . . to Florence B. and Green R. Rives of Homestead . . . Here's luck to Emma Jane, and to you, too, Florence and Green . . . Typographical error last month rather took the point out of our discovery of the earliest recorded growers' meeting in the state . . . It took place in December 1834 . . . the printers got the December all right . . . but failed to put the year in . . . When they come to writing something most real scientists are full of words . . . write pretty obscure stuff . . . not so one very prominent national authority who recently paid his compliments to a certain pseudo-scientific writer in the following words: . . . "He has shown great facility for writing, in the breathless diction of a female gossip with the asthma, dramatic but often singularly inaccurate books which sell well, please the public, but certainly degrade science." . . . the learned gentleman's comment interests us because he refers to the writer who was responsible for a lurid account of the Mediterranean fruit fly work in Florida which was given large space in a prominent national publication after fly work was all over . . . we've been waiting patiently for someone to get him told . . . and that's that . . . Sam L. Looney, long manager of the Growers Loan & Guaranty Co. of Tampa, found himself suddenly president of the Production Credit Corporation of Columbia, S. C. . . . just another federal loaning agency . . . Sam went up to Columbia and took a look . . . then turned around and came back to Tampa . . . characteristically Sam Looney makes no statement concerning the affairs, but a little bird reports he found too much politics in the atmosphere at Columbia . . . and directors of the Growers Loan & Guaranty Co. declined to give him a six months leave of absence to see what it was all about . . . maybe afraid they'd lose him . . . Who can remember Technocracy? . . . That citrus shipping code is reported due to be released between the time of this writing and when it will appear in print . . . a lot of mystery about it

in the revised form . . . some think Washington has changed it radically since the hearings there and that Florida growers and shippers as a whole will not like it nearly as much as the earlier proposals . . . sounds as if California had succeeded in getting the original ideas discarded . . . and substituted therefor their own . . . which moves some to point out that at Washington California was represented by Californians . . . who also knew what they wanted . . . Still the code may not be so bad when it arrives . . . but we do not envy those men who will sit upon the control committee to administer it . . . whatever they do they are due to find that all the hell isn't in the hereafter . . . Funniest situation in years in citrus due to attempt of very outspoken gentleman to purify the citrus organization in which he is very promi-

nent . . . called upon another gentleman to resign . . . offering to resign simultaneously . . . "for the good of the order," so to speak . . . second gent came in and laid his resignation upon the table, conditioned upon the first gentleman's living up to his promise . . . but nothing happened right then . . . first gentleman had been unable to attend the meeting . . . down in Polk county everybody at this writing standing around wondering what is due to happen next . . . the two prominent factors exceptionally well known there . . . On July 8, 1833 a shower of oranges fell near Naples, Italy . . . a little before they had been sucked up by a waterspout . . . but every day last winter a shower of oranges fell upon New York City . . . and though they came from Florida there was no Act

(Continued on page 18)

Fascinating Facts of NATURE — NO. 2



WHAM! . . . Chilean Natural Nitrate, the world's only natural nitrate fertilizer—is blasted from the ground, refined and shipped to you. You put it back into the ground on your farm where it fairly works wonders on your crops. It is as natural as the seeds you plant.



GEN. ROBT. E. LEE GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT (2ND IN HIS CLASS OF 46) THE YEAR BEFORE THE FIRST SHIPLOAD OF CHILEAN NITRATE SAILED INTO A VIRGINIA PORT—1830



"NITROGEN, YES—AND THOSE VITAL IMPURITIES TOO"

CHILEAN NATURAL NITRATE IS NITROGEN PLUS—NITROGEN, PLUS THE NATURE-GIVEN "IMPURITIES" SUCH AS IODINE, CALCIUM, POTASSIUM, SODIUM, BORON, MAGNESIUM, ETC. EACH OF THESE IS PLANT FOOD IN ITSELF.

Chilean NATURAL NITRATE

The only nitrogen that comes from the ground.



Disagree On Contract

Growers And Shippers Deadlock Over Proposed "Standard Form" Of Purchase Contract

By P. L. WAYCOUP

In the course of a meeting of the Orange County unit of the Florida Citrus Growers League, held in Orlando on the evening of October 20, the proposed new "standard form" of contract for the purchase of fruit came in for heated discussion.

The text of the contract adopted by a number of shippers, is as follows:

STANDARD FORM OF PURCHASE CONTRACT

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made and entered into this _____ day of _____, 193____, by and between _____, of the County of _____, State of _____, party of the first part, hereinafter called Grower, and JOHN DOE COMPANY, party of the second part, hereinafter called Purchaser.

WITNESSETH: That for and in consideration of the sum of \$ _____ in hand paid by Purchaser to Grower as part payment, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and in consideration of the further sums hereinafter specified to be paid, Grower does hereby sell to Purchaser all U. S. Grade No. 1 and better grades and U. S. Grade No. 2 grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, satsumas and valencias of the 19____-19____ crop (excluding late bloom) now growing on his grove or groves described as follows:

being approximately _____ acres, on the price, terms, conditions and stipulations herein set out, and said Purchaser agrees to purchase said citrus fruit on said price, terms, conditions and stipulations.

The price to be paid for said citrus fruit net on the trees, per standard packed box (net contents one and three-fifths bushels) or its equivalent, shall be as follows:

for U. S. No 1 and better grade oranges; Sizes _____ to _____,	inclusive
for U. S. No. 1 and better grade grapefruit; Sizes _____ to _____,	inclusive
for U. S. No. 1 and better grade tangerines; Sizes _____ to _____,	inclusive
for U. S. No. 2 grade oranges; Sizes _____ to _____,	inclusive
for U. S. No. 2 grade grapefruit; Sizes _____ to _____,	inclusive
for U. S. No. 2 grade tangerines; Sizes _____ to _____,	inclusive

The balance of purchase price shall be paid when fruit is packed, and the above payment on said fruit shall be deducted in making settlements for said fruit.

Purchaser agrees to have said fruit inspected by government inspectors while in process of packing.

It is mutually agreed that in event any governmental or other agency, imposes regulations apparently valid from a source apparently possessing authority preventing at any time during the term of this contract the shipping in interstate movement of any part of said fruit purchased under this contract, then in that event Purchaser will not be required during the period these regulations apply, to pay for that portion of the fruit covered by such regulations.

It is further agreed that in the event above referred to agencies permit the shipment or sale of fruit of a grade lower than U. S. No. 2, or sizes not covered by this purchase agreement, then such fruit may be handled for Grower's account and the proceeds, less reasonable charges for handling, shall be returned to Grower.

It is mutually agreed that Purchaser, its agents and servants shall have the right to enter the grove or groves and Grower agrees to surrender the fruit when requested by Purchaser.

Purchaser shall have up to and including the _____ day of _____, 193____, in which to remove said fruit from said grove or groves.

In case Purchaser is prevented from picking or shipping said fruit any time prior to date of removal by strikes, embargoes, quarantines, the Act of God, or any other matter or thing beyond his control, the time for removing and shipping said fruit shall be extended a length of time equal to such length of time as purchaser was prevented from moving same by the happening of any, either or all of such events.

Grower agrees that in the event there is not enough fruit on grove(s) covered by this contract to repay any and all advances made to Grower by Purchaser, or if the advance is not all deducted in making final settlement; that this contract shall remain as a lien against said grove or groves until all advances are repaid to Purchaser by Grower.

It is understood by both parties that Purchaser does not assume any cold or storm damage on said fruit.

Grower warrants that he has not, nor will he, during the life of this contract, fertilize or spray this crop of fruit with any fertilizer or material that will injure the carrying and keeping qualities and/or merchantability of said fruit.

Grower warrants that he has good right to sell the fruit covered by this contract to Purchaser and will protect Purchaser in said sale.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have set their hands and seals this _____ day of _____, A. D. 193____.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of: _____ (Seal)
 _____ (Seal)
 By _____

The contract was attacked by H. G. Miller, H. N. Roth, Judge W. K. Whitfield, Chauncey Boyer, Orange county chairman of the Florida Citrus Growers League, and others. It was ably defended by Chester C. Fosgate, Orlando shipper.

Resolution Against

At the conclusion of the discussions the approximate 150 growers participating in the meeting adopted resolutions declaring the proposed form of contract "unfair," and as being an "inequitable and one-sided agreement—one which leaves the door open to the practice of dishonesty by an unscrupulous shipper, etc," and

No. 1 and No. 2 fruit; third grade fruit to be handled only on consignment for the account of the grower, with no price fixed for picking, packing or marketing, the contract providing for handling upon a 'reasonable charge' without specifying the charge."

Likewise it was condemned as putting purchases "upon a size basis when very few growers know anything about selling fruit by sizes," and because it must leave the fruit not purchased "the property of the grower, but in the packing house of the shipper, and unmarketed."

Lack of remedy of growers against shippers for possible breach of contract was given as another objection; and the objection was made that the document created a lien upon the grove of the grower in "a contract simply for the purchase of fruit." And the objection also was voiced in the resolution that under the contract, "there can be as much as forty to sixty per cent of the grower's fruit undisposed of."

State Body Concurs

Taking notice of the action of the Orange County unit of the league, the executive committee of the statewide organization of the Florida Citrus Growers League, meeting in Orlando a few days later, approved the action of the earlier growers meeting in condemning the proposed form of contract, further stating, "After thorough examination and discussion of the proposed form of contract, with the benefit of competent legal counsel, it must be regarded not only as contrary to the best financial interests of the growers, but as harmful to the established practice of selling Florida citrus fruit upon the trees."

Shipper Defends

William H. Mouser, head of the shipping concern of W. H. Mouser & Co. of Orlando, maintaining five packing houses in as many sections of the state, and a prominent director of the Clearing House, however, strongly favors the proposed contract, and regards it as eminently fair to all concerned. In a newspaper in-

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that it, "compels the grower to dispose of his Valencia crop at the same price as paid for early and mid-season fruit."

Further indictment was made that "no provision is made for the purchase of any other than U. S. Grade

Good Grove
Management
Dictates

NOW!

The Fall
Clean Up
Spray With

FICO 60

The oil emulsion that works
in hard or soft water. No
sticker, no spreader—nothing
to be added.

Florida Insecticide Co.

Apopka

Florida



Florida Peat Humus

Speeds young trees as nothing else can. Composted with 400 pounds of goat manure to the ton, fifty pounds of the compost to each planting hole will assure thrifty trees that shortly will outstrip all others given same fertilizer and care.

Write Us Today For
Copy Of U. S. D. A. Bulletin No. 290 Containing The Scientific Facts About Peat Humus.

Florida Humus Company

Zellwood

Florida

DISAGREE ON CONTRACT (Continued from page 14)

terview, Mr. Mouser gave his reasons as follows:

"The idea behind the standard form of purchase contract which will be used this season by most shippers, throughout the state, is to maintain the policy of tree selling, so that the grower will be able to continue to sell his fruit on the trees at definite prices if he so desires, or have his fruit picked, packed and marketed for his account by either a cooperative or an independent marketing agency, if the grower prefers to dispose of his fruit in that way.

Sold by Box, Grade, Size

"Peaches, apples, potatoes and practically all fruits and vegetables are sold by the packed box and usually by grade and size. Furthermore, when the Florida Citrus Exchange, or the independent shipper, handles fruit for the grower, the returns to the grower are per packed box, by grade and usually by size.

"It is certainly inconsistent that the shipper who purchases fruit on trees and pays cash for it, should make settlement by the field box, whereas the shipper who handles the fruit for the grower's account should make returns by the packed box.

Tree Buying Stimulant

"The practice of purchasing citrus fruit on a packed box basis will stimulate tree buying, as it puts the business on a basis which enables both the grower and the shipper to figure more intelligently and removes, for both the grower and shipper, a considerable part of the speculative or "blind" element heretofore connected with buying or selling on the trees.

"Florida citrus fruit is sold in the markets on a packed box basis and by grade. Consequently, both the grower and the shipper, both of whom are in position to know what the markets are averaging each day on each grade per packed box, can figure what the market is doing, the average cost of freight, refrigeration, selling, packing, hauling and picking. Thus, both the grower and the shipper, as buyer and seller, know what they are selling and what they are buying and can figure with some degree of intelligence as to the prices per packed box net on the trees which should be fair to both.

"The Florida citrus deal this season will be handled under a code, or citrus agreement, approved after long study by the U. S. department of agriculture. One of the fundamentals of this citrus agreement provides for the maintaining of a market which

will return a fair profit to the grower through the regulating of shipping by preventing the shipping of third grade fruit. Therefore, there will undoubtedly be periods when it will be illegal to ship third grade fruit out of the state. Most growers agree that when the market is low, third grade fruit should not be shipped.

About Cull Fruit

"Consequently, the shipper who purchases fruit on the tree by the field box, is not going to intentionally purchase third grade or cull fruit. In arriving at the price per field box which he can afford to pay with a fair prospect of profit, the shipper must estimate the probable percentage of third grade or culls; if the shipper figures 10 per cent third grade and culls, it is then necessary for him to lower the price per field box sufficiently to offset the probable percentage of thirds or culls. No man can be blamed for not wanting to purchase something which it is going to be impossible for him to sell.

"On the other hand, if the shipper purchases on a packed box basis, net on the trees, he pays for the firsts and seconds which are packed out and then instead of the third grade being an over-run, handles the thirds for the grower to the best advantage possible, selling to trucks or to the canneries, and returns to the grower the money realized therefor, less a reasonable charge for handling.

"If the grower wishes a definite charge specified in the contract covering the handling of the thirds and culls, the shipper and the grower can agree on the proper charge and the contract can be made to read accordingly. I consider the term 'reasonable' more fair to the grower, however, as it does not permit the shipper to make more than a reasonable charge, whereas if it is necessary to sell the third grade or the culls at extremely low prices, most shippers will undoubtedly assess a very low handling charge, or perhaps make no charge.

Statement Challenged

"The statement has been made by one party, that the Standard Form of Purchase Contract includes a provision that valencias must be sold by the grower at the same price as any other variety of orange. This statement is absolutely incorrect. There is nothing in the wording of the contract to indicate that valencias must be sold at the same prices as oranges, any more than that grapefruit or tangerines must be sold at the same prices as oranges. The contract provides for separate prices on each variety of fruit, although if a grower and a shipper can agree on a deal at

a straight average price for all varieties, it is their privilege to do so.

The contract offers the grower the privilege of selling at one price straight through for all grades of each variety and for all sizes. However, if the grower and the shipper get together on a deal which provides that the shipper pays a premium for the first grade, pays a premium for certain sizes, or does not have to take extreme off sizes, it is the privilege of the grower and the shipper to get together in the way they both decide is to their mutual advantage at the time the deal is made.

"The standard form of purchase contract provides that the shipper agrees to have the fruit inspected by U. S. government inspectors, while in process of packing. At the request of the shippers, Mr. Strauss, in charge of the government inspection work in Florida, has agreed that inspections and certificates will not be confined to carloads, but that if there is fruit in a single car coming from two or more different growers, that separate inspections and certificates will be made on each lot; furthermore, that inspection certificates instead of simply stating that the fruit passes U. S. No. 1, or U. S. No. 2 grade, will so specify in event an unreasonable percentage of No. 1's should be included in the No. 2 grade or 3s in the No. 2 grade.

"I believe the growers who have done business with certain shippers for many years will agree such shippers have always played the game in a fair way. The contract provides, however, as stated, for government inspection of grades in the packing houses. If there is any better method of checking the shippers so far as grade is concerned, suggestions as to the better method will be welcomed. Furthermore, every grower has the privilege of being in the packing house, if he so desires, while his fruit is being graded and packed.

Not A Crop Lien

"The contract does not constitute a crop lien on the grower's grove, as one party has alleged. However, should the shipper, in making settlements covering fruit as shipped, not deduct a sufficient amount of money to cover the first or down payment, then any balance which the grower may owe to the shipper constitutes a crop lien under the contract, unless the grower refunds the amount to the shipper. Is there anything unfair about giving reasonable security for money received and not repaid?

"The grower has the same protection.
(Continued on page 20)



Austin Nichols & Co.

(INCORPORATED)
IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS
AND WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS OF
FOOD PRODUCTS



ESTABLISHED 1888

BROOKLYN - NEW YORK June 13, 1933.

Florida Brogdex Distributors, Inc.,
Dunedin, Florida.

Gentlemen:

Att: Mr. B. C. Skinner, Pres.

Replying to your letter of June 9th,
referring to our opinion of Brogdex fruit. We
appreciate this letter and we want to express our
knowledge on this fruit with a not treated fruit.

Brogdex fruit is received in New York
market in excellent condition, fine appearance,
good color and wonderful flavor. We find, in many
instances in shipping to consumers or dealers or
even retailers, that this merchandise, when it is
treated by Brogdex, will hold up three to four
weeks more than ordinary fruit. This, of course,
helps us take a lot of responsibility off our mind,
as we do not want to have complaints on fruit that
will be received decayed or shriveled. My personal
opinion is that in one or two years people will
demand nothing else but Brogdex fruit.

We want to express our full appreciation
for your kind work in trying to supply merchandise
of high quality.

Thanking you, we are

Sincerely yours,

AUSTIN NICHOLS & CO. INC.

JCM:HS

BY *J. C. Minutoh*
Green Fruit Dept.

"Takes a lot of Responsibility off our minds"—J. C. Minutoh

Permanent business is built upon the good will of
satisfied customers. Complaints, even when satis-
factorily adjusted, are to be avoided if possible.
This big Brooklyn wholesaler finds that Brog-
dexed fruit will hold three or four weeks longer
than ordinary fruit which the manager says
"takes a lot of responsibility off our minds".

This is the common experience of other buyers in
other markets. Under such favorable market con-
sideration it is not surprising that Brogdexed

brands are in demand and that they generally
bring a substantial premium.

Other Brogdexed advantages are: a pack-out of
more first grade fruit, less refrigeration, sound
delivery, better appearance, longer keeping quali-
ties, a market preference and better prices.

More money for the same fruit is just a question
of putting it through a Brogdex house. There is
one near you.

FLORIDA BROGDEX DISTRIBUTORS, INC.

B. C. Skinner, Pres.

Dunedin, Florida

Growers League Resents Report

Selection of Judge W. K. Whitfield of Orlando to be vice-president of the Florida Citrus Growers League in charge of taxation and legislation was announced following an all-day meeting of the executive committee of the league at the San Juan hotel in Orlando on October 25. F. J. Senn of Winter Haven presided as chairman of the committee and various items of importance were discussed, appointments made and business transacted.

Simultaneously an announcement was made of the selection of Judge H. N. Roth of Orlando as vice-president in charge of banking relations; and of J. C. Mann of Winter Haven as vice-president to have charge of packing house relations.

These three together with F. W. Butler of Winter Haven, in charge of extension work; and Marshall Edwards of Bartow, as general counsel constitute the vice-presidents now in charge of five of the league's present ten functioning departments, it was said.

The recent publication in an Orlando newspaper of a dispatch dated from Tampa characterizing the Florida Citrus League as being designated to take the place of the Florida Citrus Exchange drew the fire of the executive committee. "This league," said the committee in its statement, "was only designed to become, and by its character and by-laws never can become, a marketing agency for citrus fruit. Neither will this league ever enter into the manufacturing or distributing business or otherwise invade the field of any existing commercial businesses. Not only are these things thoroughly established in the minds of the membership of this organization, but they are widely and generally understood outside. Why some persons should wish to becloud the issue is not easy to understand, particularly so when all along the Florida Citrus Growers League has declared itself definitely as not being out to fight any existing organization or concern. It is this league's function to bring about by collective

action of the growers various reforms in citrus practices impossible for individual growers to accomplish by themselves. This already the league is beginning to do; and it will continue without being discouraged in any way by attempts to befuddle the situation."

The committee received a report from President H. G. Miller, Orlando, covering recent activities in Washington of a special representative of the league who was in contact with the Agricultural Adjustment administration, and the Farm Credit administration on behalf of some of the more pressing problems of Florida citrus growers. The attitude of these governmental bodies having vital influence at this time upon the affairs of the growers, and likewise the attitude of the NRA administrators, was declared to be "very satisfactory, indeed."

Substantial progress in every department of the league, with a continuing gratifying increase in membership over the state, was reflected in the reports rendered to the executive committee, according to the statements of the committee members at the conclusion of the session.

At this meeting the resignation of A. R. Sandlin of Leesburg, as a member of the board of directors to represent Lake County, and as a member of the executive committee, was accepted. Mr. Sandlin gave as his reason for retiring the fact that he intended to become active in a fruit packing organization, which fact would automatically vacate his position as a director under the "simon-pure grower" regulations of the organization. Mr. Sandlin expressed high regard for the league in his letter, and assured his future cooperation for its efforts. Lake County growers have been asked, it is stated, to name a successor to Mr. Sandlin upon the board.

IMPRESSIONS

(Continued from page 13)

of God to be credited with the phenomena . . . A lot of unconscious humor in some of the new reduced railroad rates on citrus fruits . . . long lists of stations published which could hardly hope to handle a carload of the long-ago minimum of 300 boxes . . . and these reduced rates are based upon a minimum carload of 444 boxes . . . all of which simply tends to force fruit moving by rail into the larger centers . . . and to throw to the trucks much business which the rail lines otherwise might handle . . . Lawrence Gentile moving the Gentile Bros. Company offices

out of the Exchange building in Orlando to the Reynolds building further south upon Orange Ave. . . . where the office force will have less temptation to run out for cold drinks during hours . . . one way of preparing for a busy season . . . Our personal nomination as gentleman of the old school in citrus, W. H. Richardson of Richardson-Marsh Corp., . . . J. Reed Curry of Tampa and W. B. (Bill) Terhune of Orlando both born and raised in Harrodsburg, Kentucky . . . which burgh we know best as being immortalized in Hergesheimer's the Limestone Tree . . . as the place where red likker originated . . . Numerous complaints concerning immature fruit shipped out of the state . . . and the usual suggestions that some more laws be passed . . . that the maturity standards must be raised . . . seems some persons never can come to understand that the remedy must be found in the conscience of the growers and not in laws . . . if fruit passes present tests scientists say that it will not make people sick who eat it . . . that is as far as the law can go . . . but that doesn't in any way mean that the fruit is good to eat . . . or that it tastes like more . . . Amid a flock of complaining letters from the North two surprises . . . complaints from two ladies . . . who by reason of some sort of luck got hold of good-eating grapefruit . . . out of curiosity we checked back on them . . . located the two shipments from which the satisfactory fruit came . . . and where they came from . . . one shipment was from a grove which had been sprayed to induce early maturity . . . and the grove from which the other came had not . . . so that proves nothing . . . except that curiosity seldom pays dividends.

The Florida Agricultural Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Service have a number of useful bulletins on farming subjects. A list of them is obtainable free by addressing either institution at Gainesville.

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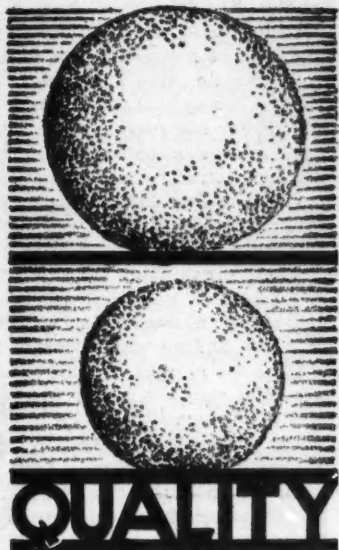
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- 2) We have always advocated the use of guano as the best of all organics ... Nature's Finest Fertilizer.

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Size can be increased without sacrificing quality through an increased feeding of nitrogen provided a proper balance is maintained between the nitrogen and the potash in the fertilizers applied to the trees.

Under the NACO program for fertilizing citrus, correctly balanced fertilizers are especially formulated for increasing the size and quality of fruit on producing trees.

Compare results! This is a challenge. Compare the condition of NACO groves with those fertilized under any other program. Compare the yield. Compare the size and quality of the crop. And finally compare the cost. This is the year to make comparisons because generally favorable growing conditions have given all fertilizing programs a chance to prove their worth.



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DISAGREE ON CONTRACT

(Continued from page 16)

tion against the shipper for breach of contract as the shipper has against the grower for breach of contract, under this Standard Form of Contract.

"In getting up this standard form of purchase contract, the sole desire of the shippers has been to avoid seeing the practice of selling and purchasing fruit on the trees disappear from the picture, and to place the business on an intelligent and systematic basis, for the good of both the grower and the shipper, realizing that the sale and purchase of fruit on the trees is a mutual transaction between the grower and the shipper, and that for it to be a good deal for either one of them, it must at the time the deal is transacted, be on a basis which is fair to both."

Growers Rebuttal

The controversy, however, was far from ended. The Orange County unit of the Florida Citrus Growers League comprises in its membership, it is said, three ex-judges and a half dozen prominent lawyers. Within a few days the Orange County unit issued another statement, aimed in direct rebuttal of Mr. Mouser's arguments, and bearing the apparent earmarks of coming from a huddle of the organization's legal talent. The statement follows:

"The Sunday Sentinel-Star of Oct. 22 carried an article headed 'MOUSER TELLS OF CONTRACT. GROWERS' LEAGUE ANSWERED.' There are certain statements appearing in the article mentioned that the officers of the Orange county Citrus Growers League feel should not go unchallenged. The statement appears in the article mentioned:

"The idea behind the standard form of purchase contract which will be used this season by most shippers, through the state, is to maintain the policy of tree selling, so that the grower will be able to continue to sell his fruit upon the tree at definite prices."

"Later this statement is made:

"In getting up this standard form of purchase contract the sole desire of the shippers has been to avoid seeing the practice of selling and purchasing fruit upon the trees disappear from the picture."

Guarantee Of Sales

"If the sole purpose of the shippers in preparing the so-called standard form of contract was to enable the grower to sell his crop upon the trees, the contract in question certainly fails to guarantee to the grow-

er the sale of his fruit upon the trees, for under the contract the shipper obligates himself to purchase only U. S. No. 1 or better and U. S. No. 2 grades of citrus fruit. Under the contract No. 3, late bloom, and cull fruit are not purchased; so that the grower does not sell his crop upon the tree. The contract expressly provides that the fruit, other than U. S. No. 1 or better and U. S. No. 2 grades, will be handled for the grower's account upon a reasonable charge basis for the picking, packing and handling.

"One specific case of the gross injustice done a small grower under one of the so-called standard form of purchase contracts has come to the attention of the officers of the Orange County Citrus Growers League. The small grower, in the Winter Garden section, disposed of part of his grapefruit recently under the standard form of purchase contract. The packer and purchaser picked 436 boxes of grapefruit from the small grower's grove.

Prices Vary

"When it came time to settle with the small grower he was given a check for the price of 191 boxes of U. S. No. 1 and 144 boxes of No. 2 grapefruit the purchaser representing that that was the number of boxes of U. S. No. 1 or better and U. S. No. 2 grapefruit and that the remaining 101 boxes were No. 3's and that he could not use No. 3's and told the grower that the No. 3's were down in the packing house for him to do with as he pleased. The grower claims that at the time the fruit was purchased that the representative of the shipper represented to him that they would only spot pick the grove and take such grapefruit as would pass and that he understood that he was signing one of the old forms of contract and did not know that he was signing a contract agreeing to sell his fruit by No. 1 and No. 2 grades only.

"The grower understood, according to his representation, that he was selling his fruit upon the field box basis; the grower claiming that he understood that he was to be paid 75c per field box, spot picked, and 65c per box if picked straight through. It can be seen that the grower lost almost one-fourth of his grapefruit as it was spot picked and instead of his receiving as he thought 75c per box for his fruit he received approximately 57c for the grapefruit. This particular transaction should be adequate warning to all growers throughout the state of Florida against signing the very unjust, inequitable and one-sided contract.

Tree Buying

"Mr. Mouser represents that the practice of purchasing citrus fruit on a packed-box basis will stimulate tree buying. The buying of fruit in the past has been upon a tree-buying basis and no new contract is required to stimulate tree purchases. Mr. Mouser contends that the buyer and the grower can reach a more intelligent conclusion under the so-called standard form of purchase contract.

"It is a well-known fact among citrus growers, shippers and packers who have been connected with the sales of citrus fruit in Florida for any length of time that any shipper and packer who makes an inspection of a crop of fruit with a view of purchasing the crop, if the inspection is a careful one, has a very intelligent idea as to the way in which the fruit would grade out, and the percentage of first and second grade fruit and culls. As an illustration: One grower last season in attempting to sell his crop to an independent shipper learned that this particular shipper had had two men to go through the grove and inspect the crop, that one of the men was one of the graders of this particular shipper, and that the two men inspecting the crop had agreed that there was at least 76 per cent of this particular crop that would grade as No. 1 or better fruit, and that the balance of the crop would be No. 2's, No. 3's and culls. We mention this case just to demonstrate the fallacy of Mr. Mouser's argument that the standard form of purchase contract is needed in order for shippers and growers to have a more intelligent idea of the crop to be sold.

Mouser Quoted

"Mr. Mouser used the following language: 'The statement has been made by one party that the standard form of purchase contract includes a provision that Valencias must be sold by the grower, at the same price as any other variety of orange.'

"The specific language of the standard form of purchase contract is:

"The grower does hereby sell to the purchaser all U. S. grade No. 1 and better grades and U. S. grade No. 2 grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, satsumas and Valencias of the 19—19— crop (excluding late bloom) now growing on his grove or groves described as follows * * * and said purchaser agrees to purchase said citrus fruit on said price, terms, conditions and stipulations. The price to be paid for said citrus fruit net on the trees, per standard packed box

(Continued on page 24)

STATUS OF GREEN CITRUS FRUIT UNDER FEDERAL CON- TROL IN MARKETING

(Continued from page 9)

appeal.

In the prorating of shipments, inclusion is permitted of regulations against the interstate sale of fruit falling below specified standards in quality. Licenses clearly could be withheld at the beginning of the season until the product was known to be fully matured. If the citrus industry wants to purge itself of the green fruit handicap the way almost certainly will be open when the federal marketing agreement has become effective. Nor is it beyond the range of possibility that the means may be utilized, in the absence of initiative upon the part of growers and shippers, in fulfillment of the government's obligation to the consuming public.

GREEN SPOTS ON CITRUS DUE TO BAD HANDLING IN PICKING AND PACKING

Green or brownish spots appearing on citrus fruit run through the coloring room are due to rough handling in picking and packing, says Dr. G. F. Weber, plant pathologist, with the Florida Experiment Station.

This spotting is characterized by a slight sinking of the tissue between the oil glands. They are usually green and circular. The greatest trouble occurs on young oranges which have been put through the coloring process. Rainy weather seems to increase the spotting.

Experiments have shown that this spotting is due to an oil liberated by the injured oranges. Many infected oranges decay on the way to market. It has been shown repeatedly, Dr. Weber says, that an injured orange is potentially a decayed orange. Any injury such as a clipper cut or bruise breaks the rind and makes an opening for the blue mold fungus which cannot penetrate an unbroken rind.

To prevent this spotting, Dr. Weber says do not pick fruit while it is wet. Handle the fruit with care, for bruising breaks the oil cells and the liberator oil causes the spots when the fruit is colored. Such an orange does not look well and is in greater danger of decay from blue mold.

Wild ducks subsist principally on vegetable matter, and not fish, says the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey. Less than one-tenth of their food consists of animal matter, and this is chiefly mollusks, insects and crustaceans.

Clark Brown tells: *His Experience*

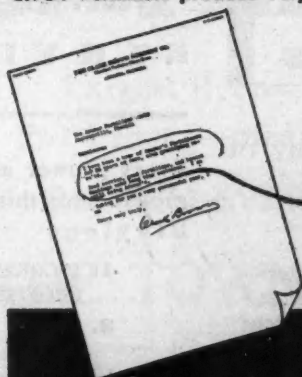
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A MAN must have a good reason when he stands by a single product for twenty-five years. The only reason that will justify such loyalty is satisfactory results. Such results explain why Clark Brown of the Clark Brown Nursery Company, Arcadia, Florida, has used Armour's BIG CROP Fertilizers so many years.

Many other growers, just like Mr. Brown, have found that Armour's BIG CROP Fertilizers produce very satis-

factory results on their groves. They know that Armour brands contain the necessary plant food for proper promotion of sturdy growth and rich fruiting. They know, too, that the benefits of Armour's BIG CROP Fertilizers are enhanced by the service Armour's field representatives give when a grower needs advice. For such satisfaction as theirs, use Armour's BIG CROP Fertilizers on your grove this fall. There is a standard, demonstrated brand of Armour's BIG CROP Fertilizer to suit your requirements. Write us today.



I have been a user of Armour's Fertilizers for 25 years or more, with gratifying results. Good service, good fertilizer, and honest dealings make long time customers. I am still using Armour's.

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Broiled Grapefruit

No, that caption is NOT a typographical error. It means just that—broiled grapefruit. It may not sound good; but, boy—just try it! If you are like several hundred others who have been introduced to this new method of preparing grapefruit, you will probably call for more.

While not claiming all the credit for the discovery, the Wayside Inn at Seffner, Florida, is entitled to the credit for disseminating knowledge of this delicious method of serving Florida's premier fruit. But while responsible for the innovation, the Wayside Inn claims no monopoly on the process and gladly passes on the information to other hostelrys and food dispensers in the hope that the popularity and consumption of grapefruit may thus be encouraged.

And is it good! Well, of the many hundreds who have tried it, not one has been found to answer nay. Every housewife who has had the privilege of once testing the fruit as thus prepared has at once become a convert and begun serving it on her own table.

And here is the recipe as given by

Mrs. Sherman, proprietress of the Wayside Inn:

"Cut grapefruit in half, remove seeds, free each section with sharp knife, remove core, and surplus juice. To each half-grapefruit, add 1 tablespoon sugar, and 1 tablespoon butter. Sprinkle lightly with nutmeg. Place in oven or broiler until fruit is thoroughly heated thru and top is golden brown (approximately 10 to 12 minutes). Serve warm."

Already, the recipe has been passed on to many caterers, not only in Florida, but also in many of the centers of population in the North, where its popularity is reported to be rapidly spreading.

Just think what this will mean to Florida grapefruit growers if we can get the nation to eating broiled grapefruit for breakfast—a half grapefruit to each person. Would that mean something to Florida? Anyway, we shall watch the progress of this innovation with interest, and if early indications are borne out by experience, we may soon expect to see broiled grapefruit replacing a lot of

other popular breakfast foods and appetizers in public demand. If you are skeptical, just try the above recipe—and be convinced.

KNOWLES A. RYERSON AP- POINTED CHIEF BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY (Continued from page 7)

Taylor, who retires the first of the year, after 42 years' service with the Department of Agriculture, 20 of which have been as head of the Department's largest scientific bureau. Dr. Taylor reached the retirement age on July 1, 1933, but the President granted an extension of six months at the urgent request of Secretary Wallace.

Mr. Ryerson is now in charge of the Division of Foreign Plant Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry. His promotion to the position as Chief of the Bureau is announced now so he may have an opportunity to work for the next few weeks with Dr. Taylor on budgetary and administrative problems before he assumes his new

(Continued on page 26)

**MORE THAN 100 GROWERS IN
ONE FLORIDA COUNTY ALONE
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ON CITRUS GROVES**

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satisfied users?

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is available either as a material supplying 11 per cent nitrogen (13 per cent ammonia) and 48 per cent phosphoric acid; or as Ammo-Phos High-Analysis Complete Fertilizers supplying all necessary fertilizing elements in the exact proportions required by the citrus crop.

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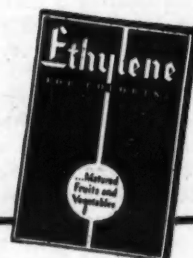
AMMO-PHOS effectively combines the fertilizing value of both nitrogen and highly-soluble phosphoric acid. In Ammo-Phos High-Analysis Complete Fertilizers, potash and other fertilizer elements are added in the right proportions to meet the needs of the plants.



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As Our Readers See It

Fellsmere, Florida, Oct. 28, 1933

Editor of The Citrus Industry,
Tampa, Florida.

Dear Mr. Editor:

In my humble opinion the reason Florida advertising of citrus fruit has not given proper returns is not because of poor methods but largely because of an unstandardized product.

I sold citrus and other fruits over the counter for years and I know that you cannot sell repeat orders to the housewife of a product that decays before she can use it.

The grocery or fruit store opens up a box of Florida fruit and the top

layer or layers are jammed out of shape and in many cases already decay has begun if not apparent to the eye.

The grower, the pickers and the packing house are all partly to blame.

Twenty years ago I lived in California and I saw fruit picked with gloves, handled in small field boxes more like eggs.

Notice the New York Packer in its column, "New York Citrus Markets"—the words "decay," "weak," "off-color" appear often in connection with the Florida product; almost never in connection with California cit-

rus.

If one package of Post's Bran out of each one hundred sold, went bad before it could be used, Post would not have left a legacy of twenty-five millions.

If one stick of gum out of every thousand that Wrigley sold, turned green before it was consumed, Wrigley would have died in the poor house.

If we are ever to make a real success of producing and selling citrus we must produce and deliver a product that will look good, taste good, and above all keep good, and then advertise.

A Grower and Shipper.

When You Visit TAMPA

We Invite You to Live at

Hotel Hillsboro

Largest Hotel — Largest Rooms — Largest Windows

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NEAREST TO EVERYTHING

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SINGLE
\$2.00 to \$4.00
DOUBLE
\$3.00 to \$5.00

Coffee Shop Cafeteria

QUALITY FOOD AT REASONABLE PRICES

C. J. JACKSON, Manager.

DISAGREE ON CONTRACT

(Continued from page 20)

*** shall be as follows: _____ for U. S. No. 1 and better grade oranges; sizes _____ to _____, inclusive. _____ for U. S. No. 1 and better grade grapefruit; sizes _____ to _____, inclusive; with similar blanks for U. S. grade No. 2, oranges, grapefruit and tangerines.

Valencias Not Excluded

"A careful reading of the contract discloses that Valencias are not excluded but on the other hand they are included and that only one price is fixed for U. S. No. 1 and better grade of oranges.

"Chester Fosgate, at the meeting of the Citrus Growers League of Orange county Friday evening last week urged that the contract did not include Valencias because shippers had in mind that before the contract was signed that a line would be drawn through the particular kinds of fruit that were not to be covered by the contract. While this may be the thing that the shipper or purchaser had in mind, yet there is nothing in the contract to disclose that the shipper and purchaser had in mind any portion of the language employed, in describing the things to be sold by the grower and what was to be eliminated. No representative of the Citrus Growers League has ever contended that a contract could not be drawn to exclude Valencias. The contention was made—rightly made—that if a grower signed the contract without excluding the Valencias that the shipper could contend that he had bought the Valencias.

"Mr. Mouser next contends that the standard form of purchase contract provides that the shipper agrees to have the fruit inspected by U. S. government inspectors while in the process of packing. The people of Florida and the citrus consumers of the country have had so much experience with inspectors of fruit in Florida, especially with the inspection of green fruit, that the grower is not sold upon the idea that because there is to be a government inspector upon the job that that necessity means anything for the protection of the grower. We have been reading in the public press the last few days about the experience that ex-Congr. Drane had in Cincinnati with the grapefruit that he purchased for breakfast that was not fit to eat, that caused him to state in a letter that was run as an editorial in the Tampa Tribune: 'My verdict is that the man who shipped it (meaning the grapefruit) was a cheat and the inspector who passed it out committed a crime.' In this

THE CITRUS INDUSTRY

same connection the Tampa Tribune editorially calls attention to the fact that visitors to Chicago for the Century of Progress and the Legion convention brought back the story that they couldn't get edible Florida grapefruit while in Chicago. Then again, as late as the 23rd of October, the Associated Press carried a protest from George Lafbury, president of George Lafbury Co., a fruit and produce concern of Pittsburgh, against the character of grapefruit that had been coming to Pittsburgh from Florida, his statement being: 'Some of the grapefruit sold here the last couple of weeks has been terrible.'

Inspected Fruit

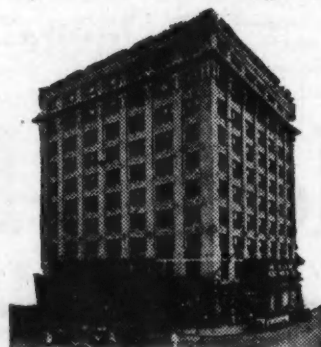
"The grapefruit sent to Chicago,

to Pittsburgh, and to Cincinnati, referred to in the editorials to the Tribune and Associated Press article, all had been inspected by inspectors in the packing houses of shippers in Florida and yet the green fruit got by these inspectors; got by the shippers and packers; and we cite these instances as evidence of the fact that unless government inspectors do a better job inspecting than our state inspectors that government inspection affords the grower no protection. In this same connection Mr. Fosgate admitted at the recent meeting of the Citrus Growers League of Orange county that a grader can throw as much No. 1 fruit as No. 2 fruit or as much No. 2 as No. 3 fruit as he desires to do, and this being true, we

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A DOLLAR AND A HALF

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20 Rooms with Private Bath	\$1.50—Single
20 Rooms with Private Bath	2.00—Single
40 Rooms with Private Bath	2.50—Single
40 Rooms with Private Bath	3.00—Single
24 Rooms with Private Bath	3.50—Single
10 Sample Rooms with Private Bath	4.00—Single

SLIGHT INCREASE FOR DOUBLE OCCUPANCY

ask: What protection does a government inspector give the grower?

"Mr. Mouser made the statement: 'The contract does not constitute a crop lien upon the grower's grove, as one party has alleged.'

"The language of the contract in that respect is: 'The grower agrees that in the event there is not enough fruit on the grove covered by this contract to pay any and all advances made to the grower by the purchaser or if the advance is not all deducted in making final settlement that this contract shall remain as a lien against said grove or groves until all the advances are repaid to the purchaser by the grower.'

"And in order to insure that the money advanced upon the crop will become a lien, the standard form of purchase contract provides for the necessary form of contract acknowledged before a Notary Public. This is the first time in the history of marketing fruit in Florida where the grower in selling his fruit has been asked to acknowledge his contract of sale before a Notary Public, and the acknowledgment is taken and required in order that the contract may become a lien upon the grove as soon as filed with the recorder. If the contract is not a lien upon the grove, why then did those who prepared the contract use the language: 'That this contract shall remain as a lien?'

"If it was not a lien in the first place, how does it continue as a lien?

"The contract is unfair to the grower and the grower who wants to market all of his fruit upon the tree will not sign the so-called standard form of purchase contract."

So there the matter stands at the time this article is written, with some shippers firmly maintaining they cannot under the expected provisions of the proposed Code, or shipping agreement with Uncle Sam, purchase fruit except in accordance with this, or a highly similar, form of contract; and a large number of growers stoutly maintaining they simply will not sell their fruit, if it must be upon this contract with the provisions they regard as highly objectionable.

O. G. Strauss, head of the federal fruit inspection service in Florida, has made no statement concerning the use of federal fruit inspectors for any other than the usual purposes of certifying grade and pack for the benefit of potential purchasers in the northern markets. In the absence of a definite ruling from his superiors, he would have no authority to make such a statement.

No statement upon that score has

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Other rooms as low as \$1.50 per day. Larger ones slightly higher.

Breakfasts, 20 to 50 cents; luncheons and dinners, 50 cents, 65 cents, 85 cents and \$1.

A la carte meals at equally reasonable figures. American and Oriental dishes. Chop Suey a specialty.

Week-End Special For Florida Folk Big Values at \$5

Week-end guests are offered special rates. At these low prices, Florida folk can afford to visit Tampa frequently for amusement and recreation.

Splendid room, having private bath and modern in every way, from Friday night until Monday morning, with 50 cent breakfasts Saturday and Sunday, only \$5 per person.

Hotel Thomas Jefferson

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TAMPA, FLORIDA

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been made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration nor the U. S. Department of Agriculture; but from a source normally deemed close to Washington doubt has been expressed unofficially if the provision of the law creating the federal inspection service will permit the inspectors to take on duties in the packing houses not normally included in their routine work.

FEDERAL CITRUS CODE FOR FLORIDA IS APPROVED (Continued from page 6)

each shipper furnish a daily report of business to the secretary of agriculture or his designate.

Daily Market Report

The department of agriculture, from information thus obtained, but with identification of shippers held confidential, shall issue for distribution among all shippers a daily market report.

The agreement becomes effective at announcement of secretary of agriculture that he has signed the pact.

The agreement may be terminated by the secretary of agriculture through one of three alternatives:

(1) By giving one day's notice through a press release, or in any other manner he may select.

(2) By giving on day's notice by mailing intention of termination addressed to signers and addressed at last known address.

(3) At the request of 70 percent of the contracting shippers, such percentage to be measured by the volume of fruit shipped during the preceding season by mailing notice.

Each shipper is eligible to borrow not more than \$50,000 from the Reconstruction Finance corporation.

Each shipper automatically applies for and consents to licensing by the secretary of agriculture.

KNOWLES A. RYERSON APPOINTED CHIEF BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY (Continued from page 22)

responsibilities.

Mr. Ryerson was born on October 17, 1892, at Seattle, Wash. He received his degree of Bachelor of Science from the University of California in 1916 and an M. S. degree from the same university in 1924. He was with the agricultural extension service of the University of California from 1919 to 1925, first as assistant State club leader, and later as assistant farm adviser and farm adviser for Los Angeles county.

From 1925 to 1927 Mr. Ryerson was in Haiti as horticulturist on the staff of the Agricultural Experiment

Station. For seven months in 1927 he was horticulturist with the Joint Palestine Survey Commission in Palestine and Transjordan, after which he became head of the Division of Foreign Plant Importations in the Bureau of Plant Industry. His search for plants that would be economically advantageous to this country have taken him to Canada, Spain, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Sicily and other countries.

During the war Mr. Ryerson served with the Forest Engineers Branch of the A. E. F. in France in 1917-19. He was on the staff of agricultural damage investigations section of the American Peace Commission, January to March 1919, and agricultural officer at the American embarkation center in France. He received the Chevalier du Merite Agricole from the French government.

He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Pomological Society, Botanical Society of Washington, American Society for Horticultural Science, Washington Academy of Science, Biological Society of Washington, American Forestry Association and the American Horticultural Society.

CLASSIFIED

Advertisements

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FANCY ABAKKA pineapple plants. R. A. Saeger. Ankona, Florida.

PUREBRED PULLETS FOR SALE—White Leghorns and Anconas ready to ship. Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds shortly. Several hundred yearling White Leghorn hens now laying 70%. Write or wire for prices. C. A. Norman, Dr. 1440, Knoxville, Tenn.

LAREDO SOY BEANS, considered free from nematode, excellent for hay and soil improvement. Write the Baldwin County Seed Growers Association, Loxley, Alabama, for prices.

(TOBACCO)

FINEST HAND Picked Mellow Aged Long Red Leaf Chewing or Mild Delightful Cigarette or Pipe Smoking 5 pounds either only \$1.00. Perfect satisfaction strictly guaranteed. Pay when received. Morris Bros., Fulton, Kentucky

FOR SALE—Selected budwood and trees of Ferrine lemon, Tahiti lime, new varieties tangelos and other citrus. Ward's Nursery, Avon Park, Fla.

SEEDS—ROUGH LEMON, SOUR ORANGE, CLEOPATRA. Pure, fresh, good germination. Also seedlings linecut size. De Soto Nurseries, DeSoto City, Fla.

DETAILED SOIL Analysis, Interpretations. \$2.50. Soil Laboratory, Frostproof, Florida.

RAISE PIGEONS—Profit and pleasure. Illustrated descriptive catalogue postage six cents. Vrana Farms, Box 814a, Clayton, Missouri.

CROTALARIA SPECTABILIS—Seed for sale. New crop, well cured, bright and clean. Price 25c per pound in 100 pound lots and over, 30c per pound in less quantities. f. o. b. Hastings, Bunnell, Lowell and San Antonio, Florida. F. M. LEONARD & COMPANY, Hastings, Florida.

WANTED—To hear from owner having good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

BUDDED trees new Florida commercial lemon, proven, thin skinned, juicy, scab immune. Also rough lemon, sour orange and Cleopatra seed and liningout seedlings. DeSoto Nurseries, DeSoto City, Fla.

SEND no money. C. O. D. Cabbage, Onion and Collard plants. All varieties 500—60c; 1,000—95c; 5,000 and over 75c per 1,000. Standard Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

C. O. D. Frostproof cabbage, onion and collard plants. All varieties 500—60c; 1,000—95c. Farmers Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

DUSTER—Niagara. Air-cooled engine. Steel truck-mounted. Nearly new. Half price. Samuel Kidder, Monticello, Fla.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE easily, inexpensively overcome, without drugs. Send address. Dr. J. B. Stokes, Mohawk, Fla.

SCENIC HIGHWAY NURSERIES has a large stock of early and late grapefruit and oranges. One, two and three year buds. This nursery has been operated since 1883 by G. H. Gibbons, Waverly, Fla.

CABBAGE, Onion and Collard plants. All varieties now ready. Postpaid 500 for \$1.00; 1000 \$1.50. Express \$1.00 per 1,000; 5,000 and over 75c per 1,000. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

NEW COMMERCIAL lemon for Florida, the Ferrine; proven. All residents need yard trees, keeping Florida money at home. Booking orders for budded stock for Winter delivery. DeSoto Nurseries, DeSoto City, Fla.

WANTED—To hear from owner of land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

SATSUMA BUDWOOD from Bearing Trees. Hills Fruit Farm, Panama City, Fla.

SEED—Rough lemon, sour orange, cleopatra. New crop from type true parent trees. Also thrifty seedlings. DeSoto Nurseries, De Soto City, Florida.

Shipping Departments

For Sale—One used "Marsh" Stencil Cutting Machine; cuts half-inch letters. Also have ink pot, brush and liberal supply of blank stencils. Machine guaranteed in best of condition and to operate in every way comparable with a new machine.

Price, complete with accessories as listed, f.o.b. Tampa, \$50.

THE DURO CO.
1219 Florida Ave., Tampa, Fla.